FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GENEVA DELEGATES VOICE SUPPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BAN

Czechoslovak Delegate

LD061822 Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva--Czechoslovakia ascribes great importance to the convention on the ban of development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons, Ambassador Miloslav Ruzek said today in the general debate at the conference on these weapons here.

He stressed the role played by the socialist countries in excluding this system of weapons of mass annihilation from military arsenals.

He pointed out that Czechoslovakia is the co-author of the convention adopted by the 26th session of the U.N. General Assembly, joined thus far by 85 countries and signed by another 39. It should be ratified by other countries, to become really universal, Ambassador Ruzek said. He underlined the need for a more systematical endeavour to solve these questions in the spirit of the Czechoslovak initiative in the form of the declaration on international cooperation to achieve the objectives of disarmament, adopted by the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

GDR Delegate

LD062041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Geneva--The GDR considers the bacteriological weapons convention as a demonstration that even complicated disarmament problems can be solved if there is the appropriate good will. This was stressed by the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder, on Thursday at the Geneva conference to examine the effectiveness of the convention which came into force 5 years ago.

The GDR representative pointed out that at the moment certain NATO circles are anxious to build up their potential of weapons of mass destruction. He regretted that certain states, including permanent members of the UN Security Council, have still not joined the convention. Endorsement by all states will considerably increase the effectiveness of the convention and contribute to a worldwide ban of all bacteriological and toxic weapons.

CSSR DELEGATE CRITICIZES WEST DURING MBFR SPEECH

AU101625 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Vienna, CTK--The Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe yesterday continued with the 230th plenary meeting chaired by the representative of the Polish People's Republic, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak. Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke on behalf of the socialist countries participating in the Vienna talks.

He concentrated particularly on two important questions: On the "freezing" of numerical strengths of the troops of direct participants in the negotiations, apart from the USSR and United States, in the period between the first and second reduction phase; and on not increasing the troop strengths during the Vienna talks.

"The socialist countries regard both these questions as topical, because they are considerably uneasy at the recent unfavorable development of the Vienna negotiations, and particularly at the specific steps taken by the West--steps that are meant to change the quantitative and qualitative correlation of forces in central Europe in NATO's favor and that may even influence the talks themselves," Ambassador Keblusek declared. "The situation became considerably complicated when--on 20 December 1979--The West came out with its new, so-called simplified proposals. According to these proposals the FRG, Great Britain and other West European countries, with the exception of the United States, would be completely freed from the commitment to define--in the first phase--the extent of the reduction of their troops in the second phase, and that is not all--they would not have to "freeze" their numerical strengths in the interim, either. We are fully justified in connecting this radical change in the Western stance with plans for intensifying the West's military preparations.

As regards the second question--not increasing the troop strengths of direct participants during the Vienna negotiations--E. Keblusek pointed out the importance of the socialist states' proposal of 5 December 1974 and of 30 November 1978. The purpose of the temporary measures in question is to establish favorable conditions for successfully completing the Vienna negotiations. "These proposals do not impair the basic stances of any of the parties on the problems that are being negotiated in Vienna; they are also not bound to any preliminary conditions. In addition, our second, complementary proposal took account of many aspects of the Western stand.

"The socialist countries regard the proposal on not increasing the troop strengths as very topical and they have no intention of withdrawing it from the agenda," the Czechoslovak representative said. In this context he pointed out that the positive solution of this question is particularly topical now, after the socialist countries had submitted on 21 February 1980 yet another proposal, recommending the exchange of new, current data on the numerical troop strengths as they were on 1 January 1980.

POLISH COMMENTATOR VIEWS THREAT TO DETENTE IN EUROPE

LD081834 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 March, PAP--The very complex current international situation impedes to an ever great extent the progress in detente also in Europe. This, as a result of U.S. pressures and actions of NATO "hawks", poses the threat of a regress in the process of detente in Europe as well as of undermining all these political accomplishments thanks to which Europe has enjoyed the longest period of peace throughout its history, wrote the INTERPRESS agency commentator Daniel Lulinski.

Poland's response to the current negative development of situation worldwide and also in Europe, for which imperialist and hegemonist forces are responsible, corresponds with Poland's traditions, with commitment to the cause of peace, deeply rooted in the consciousness of the Polish nation. It is Poland's intention to act vigorously in order to continue the process of (?detente) in Europe and to complement it with appropriate steps in the sphere of military detente which is a condition to make this process irreversible and stable.

Poland has always acted in favor of filling peaceful co-existence of states with different socio-political views with concrete peace contents, in favor of eliminating the danger of nuclear war and at least reducing astronomical costs of new arms races that are imposed upon the world by imperialist forces aiming at lowering the threshold of military confrontation in central Europe.

Against the background of Poland's many-year, concrete and constructive activities in favour of consolidating peaceful co-existence and detente in Europe one should also see Poland's latest initiative to host a European disarmament conference in Warsaw, the initiative that was put forth in complex international situation, in the face of the danger of a new arms race imposed upon Europe by NATO imperialist and hegemonist forces.

The 1st secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Edward Gierek, put forth at the 8th PUWP Congress a proposal to host in Warsaw a conference of military detente and disarmament in Europe, the date of which could be agreed upon during the planned meeting of states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act to take place in Madrid in autumn this year.

The aim of Poland's proposal is to add a new impulse to all disarmament talks, to preserve and continue the detente dialogue between the East and West.

At the beginning of the 1980s Europe is facing an alternative: either to return to cold war or to continue the process of detente and seek new roads to disarmament. Poland, like other socialist countries, shows a constructive road.

GREEK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CSCE SESSION WITH SFRY'S ZOTOVIC

AU072104 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] TANJUG--Consultations between the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs on topical questions of European security and cooperation in the preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting were held in Belgrade. The talks were held by Miroslav Zotovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Menelaos Alexandrakis, Ambassador in the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two sides expressed agreement on the need to invest further efforts aimed at the best possible preparations for the Madrid meeting, which both sides consider an important political event for promoting security and cooperation in Europe.

CARTER-SCHMIDT TALKS STIR 'WAR HYSTERIA'

AU080951 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 8 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 8 (ATA)--The Carter-Schmidt meeting which took place in Washington recently, is part of the imperialist activity, which has been intensified recently to instigate war hysteria. The meeting had to do with the new developments in the international situation, which are being exploited to strengthen the Washington-Bonn collaboration in the framework of the aggressive NATO bloc. Openly claiming the hegemonic role of the USA towards the other imperialist powers, the U.S. President once again called on this occasion on the "allies" for "collaboration and coordination of stands". In reply to this, Schmidt stressed that his country "will be side by side" the USA.

In the strategy and tactics of U.S. imperialism the relations and collaboration with West German imperialist constitutes an important element. Actually, the attention of the U.S. imperialists has been concentrated on the Persian Gulf area and on the Middle East in general, where following the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet social-imperialists, the rivalry between the two superpowers has been aggravated still more. Under these conditions, the U.S. imperialists are trying through their political, diplomatic and military arsenal to ensure a powerful NATO not only in Europe, but outside it, too. In this context, to realize its aggressive plans, under the slogan of "Sharing Responsibility", Washington tries to draw its allies in other military adventures. Facts clearly show that the aggressive NATO bloc for the U.S. imperialists and the aggressive Warsaw Treaty for the Soviet social-imperialists, are instruments of war to carry into effect the imperialist aims of the two superpowers.

PLAN FOR AFGHANISTAN'S NEUTRALIZATION DECRIED

AU072058 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Mar 80 AU

[Shaban Murati commentary: "The European Plan for the Neutralization of Afghanistan and the Imperialist Interests of the Superpowers"]

[Text] It has by now become a common feature whenever U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism cause conflicts and undertake aggressions for the European imperialist diplomacy to join that of the superpowers in drafting projects and plans. One such project under the label of "Afghanistan's neutrality" has now been presented by the reactionary organization of the Common Market. The project envisages the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the establishment of international supervision over Afghanistan. This supervision would be carried out jointly by the Soviet Union, the United States and Western Europe, which, according to the project, would determine both the government and the form of government in Afghanistan.

This plan is being loudly proclaimed to be the sole alternative for the solution of the Afghan question. West European diplomacy has been set in motion and one of its promoters is British imperialism which is carrying out widespread activity to win diplomatic support for this project in various countries and regions. What strikes one immediately in connection with this diplomatic initiative hatched up by the West European bourgeoisie is the fact that like all other imperialist plans, whether American, Soviet or any other, it is directed against the interests of the Afghan people. The project clearly bears the mark of the interests of so-called united Europe which is seeking to elevate itself to the level of a superpower and assume its place around the imperialist table where zones of influence are being parceled out.

It is not fortuitous that the heads of West European states like Schmidt, Thatcher and others have termed the neutrality project as a reflection of the strengthening of Europe's voice in international affairs. Translated into clearer language, this means that West European imperialism, too, seeks to enter the negotiations and hegemonistic games being played by U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, Chinese social-imperialism and so forth. Although the West European diplomacy has taken great care to garb this project with a nice and attractive name, the fact remains that this imperialist project reflects the counterrevolutionary aims of world imperialism against the revolutionary and liberation movement of the peoples. From this viewpoint, it is in accordance with the policy and goals of Soviet social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism. This is not difficult to understand. The imperialists of the Common Market are seeking to place their project on the table of negotiations with the Soviet aggressors, as if the latter were the real masters of Afghanistan. According to the West European imperialist logic, the Soviet Union is the representative party of the Afghan people. Various emissaries of the Common Market have also gone to Moscow in this capacity. In this way, the occupation of Afghanistan is legitimatized and [word indistinct] with the imperialist policy of a fait accompli. On the other hand, the neutralization project is also in conformity with the interests of U.S. imperialism with which the West European imperialists are naturally more closely linked. Suffice it to take into consideration that the West European countries are also members of NATO, whose influence in dictating European foreign policy is well known.

For Washington, this project represents a strong card in the interimperialist bargaining with the Soviet social-imperialists. Precisely for this reason the chief of U.S. diplomacy, Vance, expressed in Chicago on 3 March the support of his administration for the European plan. The project of Western European diplomacy for the so-called neutralization of Afghanistan has obviously been hatched up without the consent of the Afghan people who have authorized no one, whether in Moscow, Washington, London or Bonn, to speak on their behalf. The Afghan people are fighting heroically and have taken up their weapons to expel the Soviet social-imperialist occupiers. The Afghan people will never allow the other imperialists, be they American, Chinese, West European or any others, to speculate with the current situation. The Afghan people demand their freedom and independence. They want to live as sovereign people and need no aid, projects or hypocritical smiles from the imperialists, be they Soviet, American, Chinese or West European. They will achieve these sacred aspirations through their armed struggle against the occupiers and all enemies of their freedom and independence.

PRC 'SELLOUT' TO FOREIGN INVESTORS ASSAILED

AU080959 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 8 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 8 (ATA)--China's news agency XINHUA has become a kind of mouthpiece of selling the national interests of the country to foreign monopoly capital and the imperialist powers of the West. From time to time it broadcasts statements by top revisionist officials and other material which speak of the conditions provided by Beijing for the foreign investors and creditors to draw ever greater profits in China. In this framework, XINHUA quoted for example an official of Kuan Chou city as saying: "We'll offer facilities and preferential conditions to the foreign investors so that they can draw profits". On this occasion worth mentioning is the fact that more than 400 foreign businessmen went to that city last year and signed 600 contracts, including also contracts for the setting up of joint enterprises.

In the framework of the Chinese specific "advertisement", too, XINHUA quoted a statement by the Vice-Premier of State Council of China Gu Mu saying that the foreign partners in joint enterprises "will not draw less profits from their investments in China than in the other countries". "You will draw profits through your own activity" and will not endanger your money, Vice-General Director of China's international corporation of trusts and investments, Wu Chi Chao addressed himself to the foreign investors.

The refrain is the same and clearly voices the frenzied efforts being made by the Beijing's revisionist clique to obtain ever more credits and technology from world capital for China's capitalist "modernization" and her transformation into a superpower. Beijing provides not only "guarantees" to the monopolies and the industrialized capitalist countries that they draw enormous profits from the plunder of the national assets of China and the exploitation of the Chinese cheap labour power, but even offers such conditions to the foreign investors that they have rarely come across in their neocolonialist practice. The above mentioned official Wu Chi Chao told a group of U.S. businessmen in Hong Kong that the U.S. capitalists who are making investments in the joint enterprises and other projects in China, will enjoy more privileges in the payment of taxes on profits than the capitalist enterprises in the USA. Foreign corporations are likewise provided with "favourable conditions" in order to implement "their administrative experience" in the Chinese enterprises, in other words, to directly administer these enterprises.

It is precisely due to these "favourable conditions" of ensuring enormous profits that the foreign monopolies and the industrialized capitalist states consider China, as a Western newspaper writes "a very suitable country for foreign investments". The Chinese officials criss-cross the world begging credits and technology. During the last 2 years, China has received 30 billion dollars of credits. Recently the chairman of China's bank Bouming proudly declared that this bank signed last year agreements on receiving of loans with the British, Canadian, West German, Italian, Japanese, Swedish and other banks and that the amount of loans received last year was "very great". The more dollars, marks, pounds or yen are poured in the banks of Beijing, the more do the foreign companies flood in the various branches of the Chinese economy, the more does Western monopoly capital get hold of the natural resources and the big Chinese market. During 1979 alone, there were signed between China and the USA 15 bilateral agreements on "cooperation" in the fields of trade, science, technology, etc. According to the agreement concluded last year between Tokyo and Beijing, Japan will finance the construction of 6 industrial projects in China and will grant another governmental loan to the tune of 50 billion yen for the realization of her "modernization" programs. Such kinds of agreements have also been signed with other capitalist countries which are making haste to take advantage on this cheap sale of the natural resources and the toil of the Chinese people.

Plunging themselves deeper into foreign debts and placing the country's economy into the hands of the foreign capital, the revisionist clique of Beijing is increasing China's dependence on world imperialism and is putting into action its independence and sovereignty.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO IRAQ--Tirana, March 8 (ATA)--A delegation of the Women's Union of Albania headed by the secretary of the General Council of the WUA, Zenepe Topi, left for Baghdad yesterday on the invitation of the General Federation of the Iraqi woman. The delegation will take part in the 9th conference of this federation. At the airport the delegation was seen off by the vice-president of the General Council of the WUA, Lavdie Leka. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Mar 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR LIBYA 11 MAR

AU110916 Sofia BTA in English 0813 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 11 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria left on an official and friendly visit to Libya today.

Mr Zhivkov is accompanied by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP; Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP; Mr Milko Balev, secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Stamen Stamenov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council; and responsible officials in planning, agriculture, medicine, etc.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0830 GMT on 11 March in reporting Zhivkov's departure adds that "Prof Atanas Maleev, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy minister of national health" also accompanied Zhivkov to Libya. The radio also notes: "At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov was cordially seen off by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov and other officials."]

Top-level contacts between Bulgaria and Libya are already traditional. The present meeting of the two countries' leaders is third in succession in the last four years. In the same period the two countries' prime ministers have met once, regular annual consultations have been held between ministers, deputy-ministers, etc.

Regular Bulgaro-Libyan contacts are regarded here as contribution to the intensive development of bilateral cooperation and mutually advantageous and equitable basis.

It was stated that on the key international issues--consolidation of peace and security and the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism--the two countries have identical or close positions.

Bulgaria assesses highly Libya's role among the steadfastness front countries for strengthening the Arab unity and opposing the Egyptian-Israeli separatist treaty.

At the preceding meetings in 1976 and 1978 Mr Zhivkov and Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed two documents--a joint declaration on the development of friendship and cooperation and coordinated directives on economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the 1978-1985 period. The results of their translation in life are already at hand. Libya tops the list of Bulgaria's trading partners not only in the Arab but in the developing countries, too. Bilateral economic contacts extend mainly to trade, delivery of complete plants, designing and geological prospecting, agriculture, and sending of specialists by Bulgaria to Libya.

Libya evinces interest in Bulgarian specialists to be sent to teach in the Libyan higher educational establishments.

The new Bulgaro-Libyan talks are expected here to contribute to the further dynamic development and expansion of bilateral cooperation.

PAST ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH LIBYA OUTLINED

AU100910 Sofia BTA in English 0802 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia March 10 (BTA)--In 1977 Libya ranked first in Bulgaria's trade not only with the Arab states but also with the Third World countries. Last year, according to preliminary estimates, the trade between the two states has amounted to nearly 300 million foreign currency leva. Bulgaria supplies Libya with electric motors, car batteries, cables and wires, chemical industry output, building materials, cereals, tinned fruits and vegetables, medicines, etc. Imports from Libya are mainly crude oil and fuels. The doubling of Bulgaro-Libyan trade in the years to come has been ensured by the "general instructions for furthering economic and techno-scientific cooperation of Bulgaria and Libya for the 1978-1985" signed.

In the last ten years the main form of economic cooperation have been the projects built in Libya by Bulgarian firms. It took Technoexport only two years--1977 and 1978--to build 21 sites in that country. Bulgaria built airports in Tripoli and Sebha, sports complexes in Tripoli and Banghazi, oil-processing plant in Zavia, 16 polyclinics, ports, housing complexes and hospitals. At the moment construction work is going on of agro-complexes, refrigeration storages and supermarkets.

More than 3,000 Bulgarian specialist-physicians, engineers and builders are working in Libya today. By the end of this year their number is expected to have grown considerably.

PANEV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM JAPAN 6 MAR

AU062112 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Mar 80 AU

[Text] On 6 March the delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Ivan Panev, BCP Plovdiv Okrug first secretary, that took part in the 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party, returned to Bulgaria.

SPAIN'S FOREIGN STATE SECRETARY PIQUER VISITS 6-9 MAR

Talks Held

AU071953 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 7 (BTA)--Bulgaria and Spain expressed the willingness to cooperate in the preparations for and the work of the Madrid meeting of the countries which signed the Final Act of Helsinki.

Preparations for the meeting was one of the numerous questions discussed here today by the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, and the state secretary for foreign affairs of Spain, Mr Carlos Robles Piquer.

Stress was laid on the desire of Bulgaria and Spain for the triumph of the policy of detente. They declared themselves in favour of the development of the process of detente, of the resumption of the relations of trust.

In a frank conversation the two sides set forth their stands on the international situation. The state and prospects of Bulgaro-Spanish cooperation were also examined.

It was noted that general state relations between Bulgaria and Spain are good and that there exist possibilities for their becoming still better.

Today the Spanish secretary and the persons who accompany him had a meeting also with the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov.

It was pointed out at this meeting that trade and economic contacts between the two countries had increased during the last few years but their present volume still remained unsatisfactory. It was agreed to seek opportunities for making the forms more varied and for activating cooperation in this field.

The two documents for cultural, educational and scientific cooperation and for technological cooperation which were signed today are the expression of the wish of Bulgaria and Spain to expand their links.

Mr Carlos Robles Piquer arrived here last night for political consultations between the leaderships of the foreign ministries of the two countries. These consultations began this morning with the Bulgarian deputy-minister, Mr Boris Tsvetkov.

Conclusion of Visit

AU091952 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 9 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia, March 9 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Carlos Robles Piquer, state secretary of foreign affairs of Spain. They discussed bilateral relations and problems of the international situation.

The state secretary for foreign affairs of Spain left this country today.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ITALY

AU071951 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 7 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 7 (BTA correspondent)--The five-day visit to Italy of a Bulgarian delegation, led by the minister of the light industry, Mr Stoyan Zhulev, has now ended.

Meetings took place with Mr Antonio Bisaglia, minister of industry, with Mr Gaetano Stammati, minister of foreign trade, and with Mr Antonio Bazini, deputy-minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Italian part of the Bulgaro-Italian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, as well as with a number of representatives of industrial concerns and the business circles in Italy.

The good development of bilateral economic cooperation and the mutual striving for its expansion and deepening were reaffirmed. The Bulgarian side put forward a number of proposals for cooperation in the light industry. The elaboration of these proposals and the signing of bilateral agreements are forthcoming.

JOINT TRADE UNION TALKS HELD WITH PDRY

AU101413 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 10 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia March 10 (BTA)--The delegation of the General Confederation of Labour of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic [PDRY], headed by Mr Sultan Dush, secretary general of the confederation, was received today by Mr Misho Mishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The Yemeni delegation today also met a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, headed by Mr Georgi Evgeniev, deputy-chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The leaders of the delegations reported on the activities and tasks of the trade unions in their countries. It was pointed out that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries is a guarantee for the success of the national liberation and the struggle for social progress. The favourable development of cooperation and mutual assistance between Bulgaria and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic was emphasized.

COOPERATIVE UNIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

AU051927 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia March 5 (BTA)--"This is a document which opens up a new stage in the development of cooperation between the cooperative organizations of Vietnam and Bulgaria", said Mr Vu Din Viet, chairman of the Union of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives of Vietnam, at the signing ceremony of a five-year agreement here with the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union.

The agreement provides for cooperation between the two organizations within the framework of the International Cooperative Union with a view of consolidating further the unity of the international cooperative movement.

According to the document, the Central Cooperative Union of Bulgaria and the Vietnamese cooperative organization will exchange information and maintain bilateral trade. Vietnamese specialists in cooperative trade will study in the special school of the Central Cooperative Union of Bulgaria.

The document was signed by Mr Vu Din Viet and Mr Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO W. AFRICAN STATES--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Dimitur Subev Dimitrov of his post as Bulgarian ambassador to Senegal. Trayan Maydenov Mitrev has been appointed Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Sierra Leone. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

ZHIVKOVA IN KYUSTENDIL--On 10 March Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee of Culture, took part in a meeting of the Kyustendil Okrug party and state organs, at which the introduction of the new economic mechanism was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU]

IRAN CRISIS STEMS FROM 'UNEQUAL' PARTNERSHIP WITH U.S.

AU101920 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the column "Word on Events": "Not Only the Hostage-Holders"]

[Text] As we write these lines, the press agencies have not reported anything that would introduce a basically new element into the latest development in the situation of the U.S. hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The Iranian students holding control of the embassy have decided to hand over the hostages to the Islamic Revolution Council. Naturally, this is a qualitatively new development since this will obviously put an end to the state of affairs that Iranian President Bani-Sadr called the existence of "a state inside a state," since as late as Thursday the students had still refused to subordinate themselves to the government decisions, even to those of the Islamic Revolution Council.

The hostage-holders will continue to hold the hostages, however, since--as S. Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs, said--they will do so until the United States is willing to acknowledge its guilt for the suffering caused the Iranian people, and as long as it continues to hold its protective hand over the shah and refuses to agree that he must be punished. It nevertheless seems as though matters around the hostages are on the move; obviously their position will be solved--in accordance with the original promises of the Iranian statesmen--after the elections to the Iranian National Assembly are held and a government is established.

In the context of Iranian-American relations, the hostage-holders do not seem to play the main role, and they are far from being the greatest obstacle in these relations. In the past few weeks this was indirectly conceded even by the American press; and the official U.S. representatives are quite unequivocally inclined to recognize this fact. They are willing to simply overlook the matter of the hostage-holders in order to win maneuvering room for an attempt to once again ensnare Iran into America's aggressive strategy in the Near and Middle East and in the area of the Indian Ocean. A few days ago, in his interview with American reporters, President J. Carter openly declared that the United States would like Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, and possibly other countries, to join forces in creating a firm military force, thus forming a "first line" in the areas in question. What "first line"? Well, of course, the "first line" of the West, of the "free world"--or, more precisely, a new pact in the service of U.S. imperialist interests.

Needless to say, the people in Washington cannot forget the time when the shah of Iran used to purchase American weapons for billions of dollars, and to supply crude oil to American troops in the areas of the Indian Ocean, the Far East and directly in Indochina during the aggressive U.S. war against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Now we come to the crux of the matter. The basic problem of Iranian-American relations continues to lie in the fact that, for Washington, Iran was never a partner with equal rights; it always was and is a country in servitude, which may be manipulated, exploited and abused, and which should be constantly advised and instructed on matters. This is what used to weigh down these relations; even today the United States is not willing to push away this boulder, although it is verbally claiming to be the "protector" of Iran's independence. Independence with regard to whom? Well, naturally, with regard to the "Soviet threat". Imperialist propaganda does not mind at all that this "threat" does not exist; it has acquired experience with poisoning the international atmosphere.

Finally, what about the reality of this "protection"? This was best explained by commentator W. Buckley in the Washington STAR who replied to the Iranian Government's demand that the United States should commit itself to respect Iran's sovereignty as follows: "We cannot bind our hands by respecting Iranian sovereignty. In the present world of mutual dependence, Iran's sovereignty is subordinated to our own, and we cannot insure our sovereignty without endangering theirs." A clear, frank statement. Such is the true face of U.S. relations toward the present revolutionary Iran.

'UNRELIABILITY' OF U.S. POLICY SHOWN IN UN ISRAELI VOTE

AU110001 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch in the column "A Note": "A Display of Amateurism"]

[Text] The President and his advisers have done something that is without parallel in American politics. Shortly after a UN vote in which the American Ambassador McHenry endorsed, upon White House instruction, a resolution condemning the establishment of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab soil, the President announced to the American people and the world that the United States had been mistaken. A wave of indignant displeasure has broken out: One speaks of scandal, of arrant damage to American prestige.

No one is content; Israel, which naturally choked in indignation, is not satisfied with the American apology and explanation. The Israeli Government has indicated that it does not believe the United States. The Arab countries are even more critical. Their diplomats in Washington declare unequivocally: How is it possible that only a few hours after the official vote the United States breaks its commitment? Is it at all possible to continue to regard Carter's administration as a reliable partner in international deliberations?

Senator Kennedy hit the nail on the head when he declared that this event casts very serious doubts on the whole decision-making process in Carter's administration. One of the most influential television networks, CBS, noted that in an election year Carter's political team presents itself as a "handful of amateurs." That expresses the bewilderment and even alarm over the recognition of the unqualified and adventurous manner in which the Carter administration proceeds in foreign policy.

President Carter has earned bad marks. American journalists and foreign diplomats, including those representing American allies, can now assume with justification that James Carter and his people, who came from Georgia without the necessary knowledge of and information on foreign policy, have not learned much in their 3 years in the White House. In international practice politicians who are not clear about their own views, who commit infantile mistakes, break promises and perform somersaults in their own political concepts cannot claim to be serious, reliable and trustworthy.

CERNY'S LONDON VISIT DEVELOPS TRADE CONTACTS

AU111027 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Text] London, CTK--During the visit to Britain of Ludvik Cerny, chairman of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry [CSOPK], the representatives of British industrial and trade circles spoke in favor of a further development of Czechoslovak-British economic cooperation. At the conclusion of the official talks Ludvik Cerny was received this Friday in London by Lord Shackleton, chairman of the East European Trade Council.

During the visit of the CSOPK chairman to Britain, cooperation agreements were signed with the London Chamber of Trade and Industry, the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Trade and the Scots Council for Industrial Development. The agreements contain skeleton measures for the support of trade exchange and other forms of economic cooperation between the industrial and trade organizations of the two countries.

KEMPNY RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV FOR TALKS

LD102140 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Kempny received here on Monday CMEA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev.

They discussed further deepening of cooperation and Czechoslovakia's contribution to the implementation of integration measures. The meeting was also attended by deputy premier and Czechoslovak permanent representative to CMEA Rudolf Rohlicek and other officials.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Talks on Women's Movement

LD101004 Prague CTK in English 1958 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bratislava--Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the Afghan people's Democratic Party and Afghan education minister, on Sunday met with Elena Litvajova, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovak Women's Union.

In a friendly discussion they exchanged their experiences concerning the women's movement in both countries and informed each other about problems of women's education.

Return to Prague

LD101446 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party and minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was received at the end of her visit to Bratislava today by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The representative of Afghan education informed those present at the meeting about the current situation in her country and also talked about the country's system of education. This morning the Afghan minister concluded her 2-day visit to Slovakia and returned to Prague. At the airport, she was seen off by Juraj Busa, Slovak minister of education.

Discussions With Husak

LD102145 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Prague--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak received on Monday Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and minister of education, currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

They discussed, in the presence of Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, topical questions of Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation.

Gustav Husak emphasized full solidarity of Czechoslovakia and its people with the people of Afghanistan who are waging, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, a resolute struggle for the implementation of the aims of the 1978 revolution in defense of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of their country. He sharply denounced the overt attacks and interference of imperialist reactionary forces into the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Gustav Husak voiced the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries would continue to develop successfully.

Anahita Ratebzad handed to Gustav Husak a message from Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and premier, and on behalf of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, the Revolutionary Council and the government, she thanked for Czechoslovakia's aid to the Afghan people in their struggle against attacks of domestic and foreign enemies, and in their effort to build a new and socialist just society in Afghanistan.

Talks With Kabrhelova

LD111038 Prague CTK in English 1009 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Minister of Education Anahita Ratebzad was received here on Tuesday [11 March] by member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Marie Kabrhelova.

Marie Kabrhelova informed the Afghan guest of the structure of the Czechoslovak women's organization and its present tasks. She stressed that the union and all Czechoslovak women support the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people for a new, socially just society.

The significance of cooperation of the two countries' women's movements was also stressed during the meeting.

Present at the meeting was also Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ISSUE RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC SYSTEM

AU101400 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government on the measures for perfecting the planned national economy management--date not given]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government have discussed, as part of preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, a complex of measures for perfecting the system of planned national economy management after 1980, and adopted a resolution for its realization along the line of party, social, state and economic bodies.

The results achieved by our working people under the CPCZ's leadership in the seventies confirm that the line set by the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses was correct. The path taken after the crisis in the party and society has been overcome, the revival of the party's leading role in economy, the consolidation of the role of socialist state and the implementation of socialist principles of the planned management of the CSSR's economic and social advance, together with the development of the working people's initiative, have established the inevitable conditions for the lasting upsurge of the national economy. The development of social production and the growth of the population's material and cultural level convincingly prove the merits of socialism against those of capitalism and are indivisibly bound to the intensification of economic cooperation and the all-round development of relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

Nevertheless, the results we have achieved in economic advance were also accompanied by many problems and shortcomings, as was pointed out by the CPCZ Central Committee especially at its 11th and 14th sessions. The 15th CPCZ Congress stressed that the only possible road toward further developing social production under the new and more exacting internal and external economic conditions lies in the more consistent utilization of the intensive factors of growth and in the insurance of the society's growing needs on the basis of a growing efficiency of production and an improved quality of all work. It is imperative to speed up the implementation of the results of science and technology, to intensify the innovationist processes in production, to improve the technical standards and quality of products and to strengthen the CSSR's links with socialist economic integration and the international division of labor. This places new and higher demands on the planning and management of economic development, on the efficiency and quality of work of all management links and on the level of specific management and organizational activities.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government regard the adopted system of measures as a further significant step in the lasting process of perfecting planned management in the fulfillment of the directive of the 15th CPCZ Congress, which says that "in perfecting the system of planned management in the Sixth 5-Year Plan we will maintain and develop everything that proves itself. At the same time we will check on, and introduce, new elements, primarily in those instances in which the existing instruments are insufficiently effective in the materialization of our economic policy." The system of measures is aimed at improving the quality of planning, at enhancing the effectiveness of economic stimulants, at perfecting the organization of the production-technical base, at raising the level of management work and at intensifying the working people's participation in management.

The measures are connected with a whole number of adjustments already carried out in the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and with the conclusions drawn from the analyses of the effects of the system of planned management; they are based on knowledge won from the comprehensive experiment of directing both management and quality, and they make use of the experience of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The adopted measures are aimed at making management and planning correspond to the demands of our building the advanced socialist society and at making them effectively aid the solution of important tasks of the further development of our economy.

In this they are based on the well-proved Leninist principles of the creative application of democratic centralism and of the expansion of the people's initiative and their participation in management; on the intensification of the party's leading role in the management of economic and social development; on the consolidation of social ownership; and on the utilization of the merits of our socialist social system.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stress the vital importance and the necessity of further improving planning on all levels, in particular through strengthening its scientific aspects, its prospects, comprehensiveness and interlinkage. The work on a long-range prognosis will be stepped up in the interest of determining the basic intents of the main structural and qualitative changes in the economy. This work will proceed from the CSSR's deepening participation in the long-term target programs of economic cooperation with the CEMA countries and in international specialization and cooperation, particularly with the Soviet Union.

An extraordinarily important task is to raise the role of the 5-year plans as the main instrument for the implementation of the party's economic and social policy. What is especially involved here is a more rapid implementation of the necessary changes in the structure of production and in its efficiency and quality, which will correspond to the more demanding conditions of future development, a more marked reduction of production's demand for raw materials, energy, materials, investments and transportation, the utilization of all available potentials for the growth of social labor productivity and for raising the technical-economic standard of our products. Only in this manner will we be able to more fully satisfy the growing domestic needs, intensify our participation in the socialist economic integration and raise the competitiveness of our products on foreign markets.

The entire system of the plan's tasks and indexes must be more effectively subordinated to these demands. Their differentiated application will at the same time enable us to better express the quantity, quality and effectiveness of work from the viewpoint of all-social needs and the contribution of enterprises, plants and entire economic-production units to the growth of national income. To be able better than to date to express and assess the results of the work of collectives and individuals according to their concrete contribution to society, we must raise the importance of the indexes as regards increasing efficiency, technical standards and quality of products, satisfying the needs of consumers and the plan fulfillment; the results achieved by economic-production units and enterprises can no longer be one-sidedly assessed according to their "gross production."

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government regard the consistent implementation aimed at improving the planning, management and organization of material relations as being particularly urgent. It is necessary to better balance our material resources with the needs and at the level of the central planning bodies, ministries and economic-production units while more widely coordinating and managing production. It is necessary to increase the degree of accountability of the central supply bodies, economic-production units and enterprises for satisfying the society's needs. The cooperation between the supply and consumer bodies as regards the setting-up and the implementation of plans must be decidedly improved. The economic-production units and enterprises must conclude long-term contractual relations based on the tasks of the 5-year plan, and it is necessary to strengthen the binding nature of economic contracts and increase the accountability for their fulfillment, the role of sanctions when contractual obligations are violated, and their role when it comes to antisocial behavior. Marked progress must be achieved in perfecting standaridzation and the establishment of a composite system of progressive norms of all kinds.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government put great emphasis on the creation of the urgently needed prerequisites for the 5-year plan to become in practice the foundation of the planning, management and organizational activity at ministries, economic-production units and enterprises. At the same time the efforts to achieve a greater stability of the 5-year plans do not mean an absolute rigidity of the plans' tasks. The basic mission of the annual plans is to elaborate and insure the fulfillment of the 5-year plan's targets and tasks. At the same time they must react in a businesslike manner to the changing external and domestic conditions and to new phenomena and needs arising in the course of the 5-year plan's fulfillment. For that the necessary material and financial reserves must be gradually created.

The determination of interdependence between the 5-year plan's decisive tasks and material incentives must lead to the greater interest of and a changed approach by collectives as well as individuals toward the adoption of the economic-production units' and enterprises' progressive annual plans and toward the fulfillment and socially useful overfulfillment of planned tasks. That creates better conditions for counterplanning, the development of socialist competition and the conclusion of socialist pledges.

The high quality and progressive nature of the 5-year and the annual plans must be primarily achieved through more efficient planning of the scientific-technical development and through more efficient reproduction of the basic assets and of external economic relations.

It is of decisive significance that the scientific-technical development should become a vital part of the creation of the plan and the main contents of all its parts, so that the rapid realization of the results of scientific-technical progress will yield high national economic effects and will result in the growth of the qualitative indexes of the plan. This demands that we implement far more consistently the programmed target principle in planning as well as throughout the management process. The plans of technical development must be worked out and fulfilled in better quality; the same applies to the improvement of the quality of products, to the introduction of new products and modern technologies, the innovation of production programs and the reduction of demands for materials. For this we must also enhance the effectiveness of material incentives. The systems of directing quality will have to be implemented more consistently and energetically in all economic production units and enterprises.

All management levels must devote lasting attention to the higher effectiveness of the reproduction of basic assets on the basis of an all-round utilization of the results of science and technology. The complex of measures must lead to a change in the existing approaches of economic production units and enterprises to the rational use of basic assets, to higher efficiency, to the achievement of speedier returns and of an emphatic all-social purposefulness of invested means, and to the enforcement of an orientation toward the progressive modernization and reconstruction of the production base and the harmonization of its development with the manpower resources.

The inevitable prerequisite for the further dynamic and balanced development of the national economy is the expansion and greater efficiency of the CSSR's participation in the international division of labor, and particularly in the socialist economic integration. The measures adopted must contribute toward enhancing the export efficiency of our Czechoslovak economy. We must insure the comprehensive planning of our exports of investment complexes and of all important subsidiary elements, while simultaneously implementing the function of a single main supplier. Apart from several other instruments, we must also make greater use of the price policy for influencing the effectiveness of external economic relations. In this connection the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government stress the extraordinary significance of a responsibly carried out gradual rationalization of wholesale prices which must reflect far more consistently the effectiveness and quality of production, as well as the conditions on the world markets.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government regard the strengthening of Khozraschet principles in the economies of economic production units, enterprises and intra-enterprise formations as the inseparable component of our efforts to perfect planned management. The more effective use of Khozraschet will be based on the tasks, rules and norms defined by the 5-year plan. The Khozraschet will be developed from the economic production units as the basic link in trade union management and up to the intra-enterprise formations. A more efficient utilization of the intra-enterprise Khozraschet must lead to the working people's increased activity and initiative in the mobilization of reserves.

It is necessary to enhance the responsibility of economic production units and enterprises for the results achieved in handling the entrusted means. The volume of the financial resources of individual organizations, and thus also the volume of incentive funds, must depend to a far greater extent on the fulfillment of the quality indexes of their economic activities. It is imperative to enhance the material incentives for increasing effective exports, from the viewpoint of fulfilling the planned volume of exports, and particularly from the viewpoint of increasing the foreign prices achieved. The prices of imported products must influence far more than heretofore the economies of economic production units and enterprises, especially as regards the use of raw materials, other materials and energy, as well as the use of imported machinery and equipment.

The reinforcement of the Khozraschet principles in the sphere of capital investment requires a higher share of the investor's own financial resources and of bank loans in financing the capital investment projects. Subsidies from the state budget will be granted only on the basis of a government decision and only for the specific purpose stated.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stress the extraordinary importance of applying stricter and more objective yardsticks in evaluating merits and in remunerating collectives and individuals on the basis of concrete work results. Good quality work and significant contributions to society must receive a more marked appreciation, and the quality aspect of the economic activity--especially the raising of the technological standard and of the quality of products, the conservation of raw materials and other materials and the saving of manpower--must be stimulated in a more pronounced manner. In the same way it is necessary to penalize to a substantially greater extent poor quality work, low performance and violations of norms and of production and technological processes. The all-social regulation of the development of wages must aid the application of these socialist principles of remuneration.

In the interest of the immediate dependence of the creation of the wage funds on the results of the comprehensive fulfillment of the plan and of management, it is necessary to introduce to a greater extent the index of proper performance. (This index, which expresses, basically, the value of production minus material consumption will exert a more effective influence on the reduction of production's demands on materials, energy and transport and on reduction of unproductive costs.) It is also necessary to gradually apply the index of the profitability of production assets, which expresses the ratio between the created profit and the entrusted production assets. Apart from exerting pressure on the reduction of costs and on increasing profit, this index should have an impact on an improved utilization of basic assets and reserves. Other indexes (physical units, norms of invested labor and so forth) will also be used for the determination of wages. They will be employed in a differentiated manner depending on the branch and on the level of management. All of those measures are aimed at increasing the working people's interest in achieving good economic results.

The more intensive influence of good or poor work results--based on a comparison with the tasks of the 5-year and annual plans--of economic production units and enterprises on the volume of the wage funds is intended to bring about the work collectives' greater material and moral interest in the achievement of the high effectiveness and quality of work, in the improvement of the quality of managerial work at all levels and in the consistent solution of problems in workshops, plants, enterprises and entire economic production units. This will result, in its consequences, in a greater differentiation in individual remunerations on the basis of true merits.

In order to master the exacting economic tasks in the period to come, it will be necessary to substantially raise the standard of work of the central planning and referent organs, of branch ministries, economic production units and of enterprise and intra-enterprise managerial bodies.

It is necessary to substantially raise the standard of the central management of the national economy--especially in developing its role as concept-maker, coordinator and controller--and reinforce its role in and accountability for the solution of decisive national economic tasks, the bringing about of structural changes and of scientific-technical development and for the implementation of the national economic plans.

At the same time it is necessary to create conditions for a greater initiative of economic production units, enterprises and united agricultural cooperatives in implementing plans and satisfying needs and mobilizing the potentials for a more effective use of the sources of economic development.

It also is esential that the managerial relations between the individual levels of management be defined in a rational and economical way, with an unambiguous stipulation of authority and responsibilities. It is necessary to make more notable progress in fulfilling the demands of the 15th CPCZ Congress, which laid down the following task: "In strengthening the role and raising the standard of work of governments and ministries, it is necessary to make the general directorates the basic link in the management of the sectors." It is necessary to purposefully work out the plans of the comprehensive development of branches and sectors and of the gradual rational organization of the production-technological base and to gradually implement those plans.

The measures being implemented require a marked reinforcement of the entire control system, which must concentrate particularly on the tasks that insure the fulfillment of the plan and on the correct application of the economic instruments of management and of the Khozraschet principles, in harmony with the intentions of the economic policy.

While enhancing the role of economic incentives it is necessary, at the same time, to perfect managerial and organizing work at all levels. At the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session Comrade Husak stressed that "direct management, where we still have great shortcomings, retains its irreplacable importance. It is true of each sector that if we want to stand the test of competition with the world we must know more, achieve more, manage more effectively, work better, enlist people for the fulfillment of tasks."

Just as the demands placed on the standard of management grow and the tasks become ever more difficult, the requirements on the high moral, political and professional qualities of the ranking personnel, too, inevitably grow. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government require from managerial workers at all levels profound commitment in work, effective decisionmaking, energetic solution of problems and social responsibility for the all-round fulfillment of the tasks.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stress that the gradual elaboration and introduction of the complex of measures aimed at perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy is a very exacting yet urgent and unpostponable task. In order to solve it, it will be necessary to overcome outdated views and approaches, routine and inertia. In the present complicated economic conditions it is, therefore, necessary to consistently direct and control the gradual implementation of the complex of measures and to combine individial measures on the solution of material tasks concerning the development of the national economy with the concrete conditions of individual branches and sectors.

The central organs bear great responsibility for the careful and comprehensive elaboration and implementation of the adopted measures, for their timely projection into the respective regulations. It is necessary to use the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan to make the managerial workers at all levels correctly understand and master the adopted measures.

The effectiveness of the measures will be dependent on their consistent and differentiated elaboration for economic production units and enterprises, intra-enterprise management, collectives and each individual so as to make everyone grasp their purpose. Conditions will thus be created for the further development of people's initiative and their participation in management, and for making the working people the real managers at their places of work. That requires a well-considered, qualified political-organizational work among the people, in party organizations as well as in state, economic, trade union and other social organizations.

In explaining and preparing the measures, it is necesary to pay great solicitude to clarifying their Marxist-Leninist ideological basis and their connection with the solution of material problems and shortcomings in the development of the economy and to clarifying the consequences of the changes of internal and, in particular, external conditions of economic development. At the same time one must not create the illusion that we will succeed in solving all the problems at once. On the contrary, it is necessary to explain that the implementation of the complex of measures will require tenacious, patient work and that it will place great demands on the managerial cadres and on the overall improvement of work discipline and discipline in managerial work.

The complex of measures aimed at perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy after the year 1980 adopted by the CSSR Government and discussed by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium constitutes an important part of the CPCZ's economic policy. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council have adopted political-organizational measures for its implementation. They charge all party, state and economic organs and social organizations to consistently implement the measures in practice and, thereby, to create prerequisites for the good-quality preparation and materialization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The preparation and the implementation process of the complex of measures further enhances the importance of the party's leading and control role in the economic sphere. It is necessary to insure under the party's leadership a united and coordinated course of all organs and organizations and a responsible political and material preparation so as to make the measures carried out a significant contribution toward insuring the development of our socialist society.

PARTY WAGE INCENTIVES MISUSED; QUALITY EQUATED WITH QUANTITY

AU110018 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "According to Merit"]

[Excerpt] Our products must bear the mark of good quality and of the traditionally high standard of workmanship. The individuals and enterprises executing such work deserve preferential treatment. The necessary conditions for that have been created: It is often discovered, however, that they are either not sufficiently utilized or that they are even disregarded. The only valid and correct principle of remuneration on the basis of the quantity and quality of work is thus being distorted. [paragraph continues]

That basic socialist principle is violated in practice. The difference between the output and the quality of one's work is all too frequently eradicated when it comes to wages. Instead of fighting egalitarianism, we achieve the opposite effect by levelling remuneration.

That is caused, for example, by the insufficiently wide application of performance norms. It is necessary to make norms technologically justifiable and progressive and to insure that their fulfillment determines wages. As the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session critically noted, however, it is frequently the case that the peak of the norm is deduced from claimed earnings or the norms fulfillment is "adjusted" so as "not to hurt anyone." Such enterprises and such places of work directly depreciate the efforts of honest workers when their endeavor to deliver good-quality work is valued in the same way as the activity of workers who adhere to routine or are slovenly in their work.

There are no reasons to be benevolent in assessing performance and quality; after all, that would be at sharp variance with all-social interests. Nevertheless, there are enough executives who invent such reasons, mostly out of complacency or out of anxiety over the loss of popularity in the collective or over possible conflicts. They want to be "good and nice" at the price of discriminating against the effectiveness and good quality of all work. It is indisputable that easily earned money does not mobilize anyone and does not force him to ponder his work, to seek creative approaches to it and to raise its quality.

The sanctions penalizing the enterprises' poor-quality work that were introduced last year evoked in many an enterprise strong displeasure and the attempt to rectify or at least to alleviate the financial consequences. Such an approach is a bad response to this form of criticism of the standard of management and of work results. Poor-quality products are not generated by any outside factors; the reasons must always be sought in the lack of exactingness, a conciliatory attitude to shortcomings, lack of discipline and in other malfeasances.

In the current economic conditions, the raising of the effectiveness and quality of all work is the only path toward the solution of problems. All leading economic workers must be well aware of this fact and instill it in the minds of all their subordinates. Any poor-quality work not only hampers but literally ruins efforts to work effectively; it thwarts, because of individuals, the immense efforts of the majority of the working people. That is why it is absolutely essential to enhance efforts to raise quality by pursuing a correct wage policy, by justly evaluating the work of each individual.

The plan for this year envisages further growth of wages. The plan, which demands from our working people, above all, better quality of work, also reckons with higher remunerations. Yet it is necessary to stress again that wage funds are designated to justly evaluate the work carried out--to more highly remunerate those who deliver flawless work and, on the other hand, to offer proportionately lower remuneration for those who are at loggerheads with the quality of work. That principle must be observed strictly everywhere, without exception.

Our system makes it possible for honest working people to receive good remuneration for good work and to improve their living standards. Any violations of the principles of socialist remuneration complicate the full application of their function because easily earned money--when the wage level exceeds the level of the quality of work--depreciates money's value and poses, in its consequences, a threat to living standards. An incorrectly determined and paid out wage loses the character of a stimulus and adversely upsets all efforts to achieve harmony between the quality of work and remuneration.

The wage policy and its implementation is a very sensitive sphere, not only in terms of the attitude of the working people but to social policy generally. That emphasizes the responsibility of the leading economic workers but also of party and trade union organizations for a correct wage policy. The cases in which enterprises fail to fulfill plans but exhaust or even exceed the planned wage funds show a lack of responsibility and obvious mistakes in the management of the wage funds and in the approach to the fulfillment of the state economic plan.

It is necessary to realize that the purchasing power of money is always equivalent to the quality of the work for which it was paid out. One must not, therefore, permit the same remuneration to be paid out for poor-quality work as for work that is flawless, because that means, in fact, depreciating honest and creative activity, disrespect for the creation of values, undermining efforts to work effectively and also a serious disturbance of the life and social certainties of our citizens.

SEPARATE FUEL PRICES FOR TOURISTS, CITIZENS ADVOCATED

AU110953 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 7 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Miroslav Pavel article in the column "Notes": "Gasoline for Tourists"]

[Text] Last year Czechoslovakia was visited by more than 18 million citizens of other states. How many of them arrived by car? And how many of them purchased fuel? As the price of imported crude oil rises, these questions become more and more important. The fact is that tourists and trucks from the capitalist countries purchase fuel in our country with vouchers sold to them by Tuzex [commercial organization selling for hard currency]. Vouchers also are the form of payment used by truck drivers from the socialist countries. What are we to do with tourists?

Views are cropping up to the effect that the best thing would be to completely separate our citizens from foreign visitors when it comes to the sale of fuels. That would permit--for instance, by means of vouchers--a completely independent price policy for the two groups. In other words, the local population would pay lower prices, the tourists higher prices. As regards the CEMA countries, I would favor a solution that would cause the tourists from the socialist countries the least possible complications. For example, it is possible to coordinate the retail prices of fuels to prevent tourists from gaining any advantages by crossing the border or to agree on some form of compensation if there is an imbalance in tourist traffic. It is true that this is more complicated than to issue vouchers, but from the viewpoint of the impact on people's thinking it is much more acceptable.

BRIEFS

COMPLETION OF NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT--On 5 March a rally of the employees of the Skoda plant took place in Plzen, marking the completion of the most important and most voluminous part of the first CSSR-produced nuclear reactor of the VVER 440 type--the pressure vessel. The equipment is designated for the Hungarian nuclear powerplant near Paks. The Plzen rally was attended by J. Simon; CSSR Deputy Premier; L. Gerle, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; J. Mevaldo, leading secretary of the West Bohemia Regional CPCZ Committee; Soviet Ambassador A. Botvin; Hungarian Ambassador B. Kovacs and by other guests. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Mar 80 p 1 AU]

COAL PRODUCTION SHORTFALL--In February, the CSSR coal industry as a whole failed to fulfill its planned tasks. It extracted a total of 10,038,518 tons of coal, which was 445,665 tons fewer than the plan envisaged. Since the beginning of 1980 the industry extracted 20,343,744 tons of coal--4.6 percent short of the plan. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Mar 80 p 1 AU]

HONECKER GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON REVOLUTION DAY

AU101602 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and SAR President]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the occasion of your Revolution Day I convey to you, esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the leadership and all members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party as well as to the friendly Syrian people the most cordial greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR.

With great sympathy and respect we are following the remarkable progress that has been achieved by the friendly Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in all sectors of economic and social life.

We highly appreciate the SAR's effective contribution, and your personal efforts, esteemed comrade general secretary, toward a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. In view of the intensified attacks of imperialism, Zionism and its allies on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab states we again reaffirm our close solidarity with the just struggle of the Syrian people.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to say that the close friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between our parties, states and peoples is continuously deepening on the basis of our joint work for peace, security and social progress.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the leadership and the members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party as well as the entire Syrian people further successes in the struggle for a peaceful and secured future.

HONECKER STRESSES GOALS OF PEACE, DETENTE AT WOMEN'S MEETING

LD071901 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--At a festive reception given by the SED Central Committee on Friday on the occasion of International Women's Day, Erich Honecker paid tribute to working women in the GDR. The SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman congratulated those of the country's women and girls awarded the Clara Zetkin Medal, who have won special merit for themselves by their longstanding political work in the women's movement.

At the reception, which was also attended by other members of the party and state leadership, Erich Honecker pointed out that 9 out of 10 GDR women who are able to work have a job. Almost three-quarters of all women have completed training. "In a historically short period we have succeeded in making the participation of women in fashioning a socialist society a characteristic feature of life," Erich Honecker declared.

Erich Honecker then referred to the women's struggle for peace and said: "For as long as women have been fighting for their rights they have also fought for peace. Peace is as important as daily bread.

"In view of the exacerbation of the international situation by aggressive imperialist circles, their irresponsible turning of the armament screw, their wild anti-Soviet incitement campaign, their neocolonialist policy towards independent nonalined states, the resolute defense of peace is more urgent than ever. It is more essential than ever to safeguard peace permanently by constructive actions, to preserve what has been achieved in the process of political detente and to extend this by taking steps towards military detente. For this ending the arms race and concrete disarmament measures are and remain the indispensable prerequisite."

Erich Honecker went on: "Together with our allies, many Western governments and the world peace movement, we regard replacing the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems by a policy of confrontation as irresponsible. We will continue in the future to do everything and stop at nothing in order to frustrate the plans of the enemies of detente. What nations need is not the arms buildup accelerated by NATO, not hovering on the brink of a nuclear inferno, but peace, peace and peace again.

"We are sure that International Women's Day will contribute to giving lasting expression to this will for peace. It will also demonstrate the strong solidarity with all those who are fighting the world over against neocolonialism, racism and fascist dictatorship, against all imperialist attempts at interference, for national and social liberation. For that also is what 8 March is--a day of women's internationalist solidarity."

MITTAG TALKS WITH SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD102220 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] President of the Economic Commission of the Spanish Parliament Juan Antonio Gomez Angulo has said that he is impressed with the capacity of the GDR economy. He told Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, that Spain, in view of the energy problems, will speed up the mining and processing of lignite and is thus very interested in the GDR's experience in this sphere.

Guenter Mittag pointed to further possibilities for cooperation between the two countries, which were noted with interest.

BRIEFS

EXPORT AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ--On Sunday [2 March] an agreement was signed in Baghdad between the GDR's electrical engineering foreign trade enterprise and the Iraqi Ministry of Transport and Communications about the designing, delivery, assembly and putting into operation of complete signal and safety technology installations for the Baghdad-Akashat railroad project. The agreement was signed by Dr Roland Winckler, director general of the GDR electrical engineering foreign trade enterprise, and by Sa'dum Ghaydan al-'Ani, member of the Command Council of the Iraqi Revolution and deputy premier and minister of communications and transport. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

IRANIAN COUNCIL'S RIVALRY WITH STUDENTS REPORTED

ID101816 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 10 (MTI)--Istvan Ambrus, the MTI correspondent in Tehran, reports:

The extremely stormy session Sunday night of the Islamic Revolutionary Council was attended, in view of the graveness of the home political situation, also by the son of Ahmad Khomeyni [as received], the imam in command of the Iranian revolution. President Bani-Sadr threatened with resignation for the event the council proved unable to arrange for taking over the guard of the American hostages in captivity.

Thereafter, the Revolutionary Council presented an ultimatum to the students, giving them 24 hours either to deliver their captives or to let the United Nations Commission visit them. Monday morning the Revolutionary Council met to discuss the latest conditions posed by the students and is going to gather again tonight, when the ultimatum expires, unless the current impass breaks by that time. The Islamic students have set two conditions: Firstly, the date of the take-over should be announced 8 hours before the scheduled operation and it should also be broadcast by Radio Tehran. Secondly, from the moment the operation starts they shift the responsibility for the physical condition of the hostages to the government. Minister Qotbzadeh calls all this an 'ill omen', for the 8 hour preliminary announcement would mobilize the masses who, rushing to the embassy building, could prevent the delivery of the hostages.

The dazing turmoil, the multitude of confused and conflicting statements and denials can be traced back to the diverging interpretation of Ayatollah Khomeyni's platform, indeed unclear and mistakable. The latest comment of the ailing imam pertaining to the hostages was that he placed their fates in the hands of the Parliament to be formed next month. According to the students, its decision will be binding for everyone, the Revolutionary Council included. However, the council, in temporary charge of parliamentary jobs too, insists that the imam's words concern only the release of the hostages, leaving untouched details like the take-over of their guard or the question of visiting them. And Khomeyni continues to keep silent, while the ever sharpening power struggle between the opposing sides have since long grown far out of the frames of the hostage issue.

PUJA TO VISIT USSR SECOND HALF OF MARCH

ID101832 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 10 (MTI)--Invited by the Soviet Government, Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and foreign affairs minister, is to visit the Soviet Union in the second half of March.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR OPEN 10 MARCH

ID102358 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Soviet economic negotiations have begun in Budapest. The Soviet Government delegation is led by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier, chairman of the State Planning Committee and the Hungarian side by Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar, chairman of the National Planning Office.

They will discuss production specialization and cooperation between the two countries and review possibilities of developing cooperation in the chemical, energetics, machine and shipping industries.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Hungary today.

JOINT EDUCATION COOPERATION WORK PLAN SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD071905 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI)--A Hungarian-Yugoslav scientific, educational and cultural inter-governmental cooperation work plan, as well as an agreement for mutually recognizing the report cards and diplomas received in the educational institutions of the two countries, was signed on Friday in Budapest.

The work plan provides the framework for further developing the scientific, educational and cultural cooperation between Hungary and Yugoslavia between 1980-1982. Within this it primarily assists the deepening of direct relations between certain educational and cultural institutions--universities, colleges, theatres, museums, libraries, archives. At the same time it provides wider than so far possibilities for preserving the Hungarian cultural traditions and relics in Yugoslavia (?and the) southern Slav ones in Hungary.

The second document primarily provides assistance for the further training of nationality youths learning in the two countries.

The document were signed by Hungarian Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky, and Hungarian Deputy Minister of Culture Laszlo Marozali, as well as by Bozhidar Manich, cultural secretary of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Bozhidar Manich was received by Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay. The Yugoslav delegation left Budapest on Friday.

KADAR, OFFICIALS RECEIVE DEPARTING U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD111101 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 10 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received a farewell call from Philip M. Kaiser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America, who later left Hungary for good.

LOSONCZI GREETS MUGABE, NKOMO ON ELECTIONS

LD071914 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has addressed a greetings message to Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, on the electoral victory of the Zimbabwean patriotic forces.

PARTELET VIEWS TALKS ON UPCOMING MSZMP CONGRESS

LD101324 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest March 10 (MTI)--The Budapest monthly PARTELET (PARTY LIFE) welcomes in its March editorial the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party to begin in a fortnight. The author of the four-page article stresses that this top-level party forum marks an important event in the life of the Hungarian people as a whole, for what the delegates are to discuss are the current and future tasks faced in socialist building work, a common affair of the people inside and outside the party.

Events of the recent months go to show the distinguished attention focussed on the congress, in honour of which the workers, peasants, intellectuals and the entire working people have assumed voluntarily to perform work of extraordinary use to society. The labour pledges made by the working millions have not only resulted in the augmentation of material and intellectual values but have also come to signal trust in the party, reads the editorial of PARTELET. The paper sees another sign of this confidence in the outspoken discussions, marked by rightful critical remarks too, which were dedicated to the congress guidelines. Two-thirds of the party membership of 800,000 spoke up and made constructive contributions to shaping the party's policy.

"The pre-congressional exchanges of views and the public comments inside and outside the party, too, reflected the people trusting the party and upholding as their own the policy and activities it pursues. We are strongly convinced: If we make a better use of our two big resources--our domestic potentials and the multi-faceted possibilities inherent in the cooperation among the socialist countries--the difficulties can be overcome, the goals lying ahead of us can be achieved and therefore the country's continued development can be ensured," runs the periodical.

"The socialist traits of our society have continued to strengthen and improve also in the years behind," says PARTELET, adding that this is largely attributable to the entire people following tightly the political line marked out at the previous congress. As a result, the Hungarian national economy has grown--despite all troubles--in a planned and proportionate manner, and the living standards has risen with reliance on the achievements in productive work.

The monthly warns that maintaining the principal line of the HSWP's policy must not imply unchangeability, "since continuation in itself is a change, which is only viable if we make a realistic assessment of our possibilities, if we have our goals and work imbued by scientific vision, according to the spirit and demands of our age. It is imperative for achieving our goals to change--wherever necessary--our working style, adjusting it to the new requirements of life."

In the Hungarian circumstances, the results are heavily affected by the external economic conditions. "Nevertheless, it gives us a feeling of security that our cooperation and close friendly relationship with our allies, mainly the Soviet Union, are considerably helping us in our development and building work. Our foreign policy and international activities aimed at intensifying all of these links, secures us the outside conditions needed for a successful headway, the chance for peaceful building work," stresses PARTELET in its editorial.

LOSONCZI PRESENTS AWARDS, SPEAKS ON WOMEN'S DAY

LD072142 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a report from the Parliament building, where awards are being presented on the occasion of International Women's Day:

Presidential Council awards granted on the occasion of International Women's Day are now being presented to women and girls who have done outstanding work in various areas of social and economic life. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, is at present delivering this festive speech:

[Begin Losonczi recording] These women are carrying out their tasks at work and inside the home with honor. Their social equality is being realized to an ever greater extent. It is obvious that the position of women is not purely a private matter concerning women, it is not merely a matter that affects women alone; it affects society as a whole and embraces all aspects of its existence.

Presumably this is the reason for the fact that in the past decade the evaluation of attitudes toward women has come into the focus of social interest and action. There is an increasingly widely spread realization that by looking after women and improving their social and economic circumstances, society is not looking after women alone, but rather itself.

Never in the course of history has the human standing and social esteem of women been as high as in the socialist world. Our entire activity in this connection is permeated by the endeavor to permit women to be what they primarily are: human beings. The future expects us to explore those resources which will further advance the intelligent social activity of our girls and women, so they can develop their capacities in the interests and to the benefit of themselves and the community. In light of these goals, we can see with pleasure and satisfaction that Hungarian women are daily waging their struggle both outside and inside the home, and we men, at least in the rare moments of these festive occasions, can pay tribute to the fact that these women are often, or perhaps always, engaged in heavy work.

It is this well-fought, tenacious work which is being recognized and appreciated by the Presidential Council when from year to year, and this year too, it expresses the respect of the public by bestowing highly esteemed awards primarily to women, but also to some of those men who have worked for this cause and have given an above average performance.

Dear decorated comrades, both men and women, permit me to wholeheartedly congratulate you on your awards on behalf of the leadership of our party and state and to wish you productive and happy work in the future, individual and social satisfaction and many successes and happiness. [end recording]

W. EUROPE RESERVED ABOUT SUPPORTING U.S. POLICIES

LD041032 Warsaw PAP in English 0507 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 March, PAP--"Western Europe has not joined Washington in its anti-Soviet steps in the economic area. Although the Carter administration has been calling for the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, Western Europe has adopted no stand on its participation in the Olympics so far," says TRYBUNA LUDU.

"European allies of Carter's administration have the feeling that it reacted in an unrestrained and a too sharp way to the events in Afghanistan. The reserve of Western Europe as far as the question of extending full support to the United States is concerned has also been promoted by the doubtfulness as to the durability and feasibility of political 'doctrines' of the U.S. administration.

"The recent turn in the U.S. policy towards the USSR has embarrassed West European capitals. They are aware of their own necessity of the dialogue and avoiding confrontation with the USSR which is also a European power. And this is what has restrained them to a different extent from solidarity with the United States," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

ENVOY REAFFIRMS CONFORMITY WITH GERM WARFARE CONVENTION

LD110954 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, 10 March, PAP (by PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz)--The international conference designed to review the implementation so far of the convention (concluded in 1972) on banning the development and production of germ weapons and toxins as well as destroying their stocks continues its debates in Geneva. Taking the floor during general debate Polish delegate, Ambassador Bogumil Sujka declared that the Polish Government has officially stated in the message to the U.N. Secretary General that Poland, as party to the convention, has not been carrying any kind of activity incompatible with the convention's decisions and that germ weapons based on toxins has never been part of equipment of the Polish Armed Forces. The statement of the Polish delegate spotlights the fact that Poland has been taking active part in international activity designed to use bacteriological means and toxins for peaceful purposes, according to Article 10 of the convention.

Stating with satisfaction (?that) over 120 states have already acceded to the convention the speaker emphasized that it is only through total universalization of the agreement, expecially participation of all permanent members of the U.N. Security Council that its effectiveness can be ensured. The speaker pointed to the need for more effort designed to draw up a (?treaty) banning the research, production and (?strong) of chemical weapons and on destroying its stocks, which the states-signatories of the convention of 1972 had committed themselves to achieve.

ENERGY COOPERATION PROPOSAL AROUSES INTEREST IN GENEVA

LD051030 Warsaw PAP in English 0924 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, 5 March, (by PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz)--A draft declaration presented by Poland in Geneva, defining aims and tasks of an all-European conference for deepening international cooperation in the field of energy aroused big interest here.

The draft was presented at the conference of government advisors for energy of countries-members of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe. Having stressed the serious and complex problems of supplying European states' national economies with fuels and energy, the Polish draft, based on decisions of the 8th PUWP Congress, says that their successful solution depends on political, economic and scientific-technological cooperation of all countries on the Continent of Europe.

Guided by the U.N. principles and decisions included in the CSCE Final Act, Poland proposed that all countries taking part in the all-European conference on energy commit themselves to render each other comprehensive assistance in broadening and deepening mutually beneficial international economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the field of power engineering.

The Polish draft defines the main goals of cooperation in this field and says it should aim at an increase at the extraction of fuels and power production in Europe as well as at further rationalization of their utilization. The draft postulates that countries taking part in the all-European conference commit themselves to closely cooperate in elaborating and implementing big economic and scientific-technological ventures in power engineering.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIALS MEET WITH PCF'S GREMETZ

AU101744 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], visited Poland on 6-7 March at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. He was accompanied by Patrick Le Mahec, deputy head of the PCF Central Committee Foreign Department.

During the talks with Andrzej Werblan, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and with Central Committee Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk the sides continued to exchange views on the two parties' activities in favor of peace and detente in Europe.

The talks were attended by Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department.

JABLONSKI, OTHER POLITBURO MEMBERS MEET WITH ELECTORATE

LD102314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] More meetings between electorate and candidates to the Sejm and people's councils are being held throughout the country. On Monday, meetings were attended by members of the party and state leadership. Henryk Jablonski, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of State, met in Kracow with representatives of scientific and student circles. Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, met with the political and economic activ of the Elanex worsted spinning mill in Czestochowa and with representatives of over 13,000 workers from Bierut steelworks. Andrzej Werblan, Politburo member, secretary of the Central Committee, met representatives of the Torun Voivodship. Josef Pinkowski, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, met the social and economic activ of Ciechanow. Zdzislaw Zandarowski, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, met workers of the Polish State Railways in Ilawa in Olsztyn Voivodship.

Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, met in Kielce with representatives of small-scale industry, labor cooperatives, commerce and services. Also, Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party, met workers of the canning plant in Brzesko, and with the socioeconomic activ and farmers from the parish of Tchow. Tadeusz Mlynczak, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, met in Walbrzych with activists of the Democratic Party and the mining activ from Walbrzych mines.

LEADERS ATTEND ZBOWID, OTHER MEETINGS ON CONGRESS' DECISIONS

LD102330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Efforts are being made by all professional and social circles in order to energetically implement the program outlined at the eighth party congress. These matters were discussed today by the Presidium of the Supreme Council and Main Administration of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID], the scientific and economic aktiv of the Katowice Voivodship, the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, the Presidium of the Central Board of the Association of Polish Journalists, the Central Board of the Union of Polish Teachers, and also at conferences at the KSIAZKA I WIEDZA publishing house, the agricultural cooperatives union, Samopomoc Chlopska, and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Ex-servicemen have always been faithful to the party and nation, was the slogan of the meeting of the Supreme Council and Central Board of the ZBOWID held in Warsaw. The meeting was attended by Politburo members Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, and Stanislaw Kania, secretary of the Central Committee. The meeting was also attended by Teodor Palimaka, director of the administration department of the Central Committee, and Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister of veterans affairs. During the meeting, which was presided over by Piotr Jaroszewicz, president of the ZBOWID Supreme Council, the report on the tasks of the union following the eighty party congress and elections to the Sejm and peoples councils was delivered by President of the Main Administration Stanislaw Wronski. Expressing full support for the proposal submitted at the eighty party congress by Edward Gierek concerning the convening in Warsaw, city of peace, of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the meeting recalled the contribution of the ZBOWID toward consolidation of peace. The union's participation in the coming celebrations of the 35th anniversary of victory over fascism and 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact was also discussed.

The meeting of the socioeconomic aktiv of the Katowice Voivodship was attended by Politburo members Zdzislaw Grudzien, first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Katowice, and Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers. The need for even greater concentration of research efforts toward the solution of most essential questions of technical progress was stressed in the discussion. The need for even greater participation of science in the rationalization of raw material resources management was indicated. Matters concerning the education of highly qualified cadres for industry were also discussed. Most of the discussion was devoted to coal mining and Polish extraction technology.

At the meeting of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society the most important task of the society was considered the further popularization in the community of the truth that friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union still remain one of the basic precepts of our development and constitute the security of socialist Poland. The meeting was chaired by Jan Szydlak, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

The extended meeting of the Central Board of the Association of Polish Journalists stated that the supreme task of press, radio and television is to gather the broadest strata of public opinion on the implementation of the program outlined by the party. It was stressed that nothing should be shed from the achievements of national precongress campaign and discussion at the congress, particularly the intensified activity and interest of society in public affairs. The quality and veracity of information, and responsibility for what is said have been considered deciding factors of the social prestige of the journalist profession.

At the meeting of the Central Board of the Union of Polish Teachers many matters facing educational system and science in the eighties were discussed. Problems concerning the education and upbringing of the young generation, national education reform, development of higher schools and science, and the level of knowledge and social conditions of teachers were discussed.

At the party professional conference of the KSIAZKA I WIEDZA publishing house it was announced that the house will undertake the most important ideological problems and socioeconomic problems. The publication of the notes of the eighth congress debate is being prepared. The house also plans to publish critiques of political economics by Karl Marx and a new edition of Lenin's works. New publications connected with the centenary of the Polish workers movement will also be prepared.

The conference of the party and economic aktiv of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives Samopomoc Chlopska, attended by Deputy Premier Longin Cegielski, discussed specific ways of increasing the participation of the union in food production. Problems concerning the modernization of agricultural production, the development of farm and food processing, and improvement in the supply for rural population were discussed.

BRIEFS

TOURISM PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA--A protocol on this year's tourist traffic has been signed in Warsaw by the Bulgarian travel bureau, Balkanturist, and representatives of Polish travel agents. Under the agreement Polish travel agencies will send about 100,000 tourists to Bulgaria this year, an increase of about 10 percent over last year. This year's offer also makes provisions for individual tourists who will be able to travel to Bulgaria after paying the cost to Polish travel agencies. Because of difficulties in obtaining fuel in Romania, motorists will be able to travel through Yugoslavia after purchasing gasoline coupons with Polish currency. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD]

OLSZOWSKI APPOINTED AMBASSADOR--Warsaw 6 March, PAP--The Council of State appointed Stefan Olszowski, 49, Poland's ambassador to the GDR today. Stefan Olszowski was a member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau from December 1970 to the 8th PUWP Congress in 1980. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO KENYA--Warsaw 6 March, PAP--The Council of State appointed Jan Witek ambassador of Poland in the Republic of Uganda. At the same time, Jan Witek will serve as ambassador to the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Burundi and the Ruwandese Republic, where he was appointed in 1978 and 1979. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD]

U.S. 'KIDNAPS' FAMILY OF DEFECTOR HORODINCA

AU102106 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

[AGERPRES statement: "A Flagrant Violation of the Norms of International Law"]

[Text] A few days ago, the U.S. news agency UPI carried an item on a statement made by State Department spokesman Tom Reston, according to which the wife of a Romanian diplomat, Cristina Horodinca, had asked for political asylum in the United States. After stating that a third secretary at the Romanian Embassy in Washington had asked for political asylum 2 weeks ago, the item adds that his wife--who had apparently decided to leave the United States but had fainted at the Washington airport while waiting for her plane--has been transported to the Washington National Orthopedic Hospital, where it was found that she suffered from fainting spells, and while at the hospital she changed her mind about returning to her country. She announced this in a 5-minute talk with medical personnel and in the presence of officials, after which she was removed to an unknown destination.

Learning of this UPI item--in itself very confusing and contradictory--AGERPRES requested clarifications at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and found out the following:

Indeed, Citizen Nicolae Horodinca turned out to be a traitor. He escaped from the embassy and attempted to take his family by force with him. Cristina Horodinca, accompanied by her 3-year-old child, found herself transported to a U.S. military base against her will. Cristina Horodinca was then shifted successively to three different locations and subjected for hours on end to questioning and pressures designed to make her agree to stay in the United States.

The State Department itself admitted that Cristina Horodinca had been unaware of her husband's betrayal, and that she had requested to return home together with her child.

UPI, as well as Mr Reston, completely forgot to mention that Cristina Horodinca managed to escape her guards with the child after 3 days of detention and to take refuge at the Romanian Embassy. There she told of her dramatic experiences. What the American spokesman also forgot to tell was the fact that Cristina Horodinca had reaffirmed her determination to return home to State Department representatives and to the immigration authorities, whom she personally and officially requested to return the diplomatic passport that had been abusively confiscated from her, so as to be able to leave for home with her child as soon as possible. The State Department returned her passport and, at the express request of the Romanian Embassy for assistance to preclude any provocations upon her departure, gave assurance that all due measures had been taken.

But how did these assurances actually materialize? At the moment when she was preparing to board the plane at the Washington airport, Cristina Horodinca recognized one of the persons who had questioned her. She was shoved by persons who attempted to tear her child away from her. In this confrontation with agents of the American services, Cristina Horodinca fainted. Although representatives of the Romanian Embassy expressedly asked permission to urgently transport Cristina Horodinca to the airport first aid facility, the American services intervened and took her in an ambulance, which had been apparently prepared beforehand, to the National Orthopedic Hospital near Washington, where--as it happened--there was a doctor present who, as another UPI item reported, was apparently acquainted with her and identified her as the wife of Nicolae Horodinca.

At the hospital, after regaining consciousness, Cristina Horodinca asked permission to leave; the doctors stated that in 30 minutes she could continue her way to the airport. In the meantime, however, police and FBI agents came and forced the Romanian Embassy members to leave the hospital, and forbade Cristina Horodinca from leaving. They isolated her and put her under police guard.

The Romanian Foreign Ministry immediately contacted the U.S. State Department--both through the Romanian Embassy in Washington and through the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest--and requested that Cristina Horodinca be immediately released and permitted to return home. Only 4 days later were Romanian Embassy representatives allowed to go to the hospital, accompanied by State Department representatives who stated that they must ascertain for themselves whether Cristina Horodinca indeed wishes to return home pretending that, to their knowledge, she had changed her mind.

It would seem that the State Department had forgotten that it had itself admitted to the Romanian Embassy that Cristina Horodinca did not ask for political asylum, and that she had clearly expressed her wish to return home to representatives of the American authorities. In point of fact, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that State Department spokesman Reston has affirmed that Cristina Horodinca has informed the American authorities that she wants to return to Romania together with her son.

Who can believe that a woman, who had risked her life escaping the place where she was being questioned, after being subjected to pressures and attempts to detain her by force, and forced to follow her traitorous husband, would change her mind from one day to the next? The Romanian Embassy personnel were able to testify to the depression into which Cristina Horodinca had fallen into at the hospital, a fact that clearly shows that she had been subjected to fresh and strong pressure. It is not impossible that she had also been subjected to medical treatment designed to make her issue the declared statements.

In the light of the above, it is evident that what happened at the airport was a typical case of kidnaping, and the subsequent statements of the State Department are a cock and bull story and an attempt to cover up this operation by the American services. It is clear that this is an unacceptable and unspeakable act of kidnaping a foreign diplomat [as heard] and keeping that person hostage, an act of flagrant violation of the principles of interstate relations and of humanitarian principles.

The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to intervene with the American authorities to end the detention of Cristina Horodinca and her child as hostages, to free them without delay, so that they can return home to their family.

At the request of Cristina Horodinca's mother, the foreign ministry organized a meeting for Mrs Horodinca's mother and the U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, to whom she gave a letter for President Jimmy Carter, asking him to intervene and to use his authority to permit Cristina Horodinca and her child to return home without interference.

The Romanian Foreign Ministry energetically requests the immediate liberation of Cristina Horodinca, thus ending the grave illegal actions committed by the FBI and the CIA against a Romanian citizen. The Romanian public opinion hopes that the U.S. authorities will show understanding and will rescind the measures taken, fulfilling without delay the request of the Romanian side. This is in the interests of further developing the good relations of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United States of America, and the friendship between the Romanian and American peoples.

TITO'S CONDITION REMAINS 'ESSENTIALLY UNCHANGED'

LD111153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is essentially unchanged since yesterday. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COMMISSION VIEWS WORLD MEDIA REPORTS ON SFRY

AU102230 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 6 March, TANJUG--The Commission for International Relations and Cooperation With the Workers and Progressive Movements Abroad of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina has discussed the tasks of members and organizations of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in implementing our country's independent and nonalined foreign policy. Slavojka Jankovic presided over the session of the commission.

The reports and comments of foreign information media on the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the light of the current international situation were especially discussed within this context. It was noted in this connection that the enormous publicity accorded to the socialist, nonalined and self-managing Yugoslavia by the foreign information media in the recent period primarily reflects the extraordinary importance, place and role of our country in the contemporary world as well as the standing of Comrade Tito as the most prominent fighter for peace, independence and equality.

Thanks to its internal stability, its principled stand and its struggle for the equality of countries and peoples, for cooperation, security and peace in the world, Yugoslavia has found itself in the center of attention of the world public.

However, there has been a number of reports on Yugoslavia and on Bosnia-Hercegovina that had a bloc character and presented a false picture of our foreign and domestic policies; and some of them also engaged in various speculations. Nevertheless, as it was stated, the majority of the reports carried by the world press and by radio and television services have presented the truth about our self-managing internal political orientation, our consistent policy on the basis of the original principles of nonalinement and our determination and readiness to defend our freedom and independence and to further strengthen the brotherhood, unity and community.

ZAGREB CITIZENS UNIFIED AGAINST SPECULATION, REACTIONARIES

AU102350 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[M.M. report]

[Text] The communists, working people and citizens of Zagreb have demonstrated admirable unity, stability and determination in face of the difficult political situation that has been caused by the latest events in the world. It has been demonstrated and confirmed once again how ready and capable we are to defend the achievements of the socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia, that is, briefly, of Tito's policy. It has been demonstrated once again how appreciated we are in the world.

That is how Dragutin Plasc appraised the political situation in the city and the activity of communists in recent months at last night's session of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Zagreb. The president of the city conference pointed out in this connection that that political mood represents great capital on the basis of which it is necessary to further continue to strengthen organization, work discipline and self-confidence and thereby limit the scope for possible politicking with real, existing objective and subjective difficulties. The Zagreb people demonstrated their high political awareness recently when they refused to be taken in by various rumors even though there have been some individuals who showed, by withdrawals of foreign exchange funds from their accounts and by accumulating supplies, whose interests are more important to them. However, just as it has happened so many times in the past, people were not taken in by various speculations at Croatia's expense which originated abroad. We answered those as early as during the war and afterwards, Plasc said. This time, too, the workers and people of Zagreb headed by the League of Communists gave their resolute answer that there can be no and will be no deviation from our self-managing socialist road and that all speculations continue to be only in the heads of those who invent them. It is in this very situation that the people of Zagreb have demonstrated their attention to and concern for Comrade Tito's health and thereby confirmed that the people are linked to Tito and his work.

Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, who also participated in the work of the conference, spoke, among other things, on the current political situation and confirmed the appraisals made by Dragutin Plasc in his introductory speech. At the same time he too warned that it has been noticed in the current difficult circumstances that various reactionary individuals, who obviously think that their time has come, are again raising their heads. However, even they themselves have quickly realized that they have miscalculated with their groups showing what their intentions really are. It is precisely because of these phenomena that the working people and citizens must further continue to react to the provocations by those people.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON TASS ATTACKS ON COVERAGE OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD071808 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG)--At his regular press conference today, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Kalezic was asked to comment on the Soviet TASS news agency's sharp objections on the account of the coverage of the latest developments in Afghanistan by the Yugoslav reviews NIN and START. It is evident, the Foreign Secretariat spokesman said, that what is involved are different perceptions of the developments in Afghanistan by the authors of the articles in the Yugoslav reviews and the TASS commentator.

PROSPECTS FOR NONALINED CONFERENCE DISCUSSED

LD072114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG)--The spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Mirko Kalezic, today said that the idea of convening a nonalined ministerial conference should be studied carefully, as is the case with all activities which have as their goal a comprehensive insight into the seriously deteriorated situation in the world.

The idea of convening the conference is being discussed among the nonalined countries, but the holding of such a gathering can only be the result of the largest measure of agreement among the nonalined countries, said Kalezic at the press conference here today. If such agreement is reached, Kalezic said, the conference would be convened not only to discuss the particular crises, but also to gain an insight into the movement's capacity for action towards ending the present aggravation and bringing about a further reaffirmation of the principles of nonalignment.

The possibility of convening the conference was discussed during the recent visit of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec to India and Bangladesh, Kalezic recalled.

'RADICAL DEMANDS' OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CRITICIZED

AU082037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Mar 80 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] The ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 countries will be held immediately after the failure of the third UN conference on industrial development, at which a sharp confrontation occurred between the developing countries and the Western developed countries. Certain countries of the Group of 77 countries which tried to impose extremely radical and unrealistic demands on the developed countries contributed to this failure. Since they did not succeed with these demands, these countries use this lack of success as an argument against the talks and advocate a confrontation with the Western countries along with imposing the conclusion that the so-called natural alliance with the developed countries of the East is a normal need and in the interest of the developing countries.

There can be no doubt that such exclusive and bloc-colored views make the position of the developed countries of the West easier. These countries welcome the maximalist and unrealistic demands to free themselves from a large part of their responsibility for the current situation in international economic relations and to ascribe the failure in the north-south talks to the developing countries. The final consequence of such behavior is a strengthening of the bloc tendencies in international economic relations, too. Thus, the Western developed countries offer direct investments of private capital through multinational corporations as the sole solution for a more accelerated development and industrialization of the undeveloped countries.

On the other hand, the developed countries of the East try to attract the developing countries to the CEMA group, advocating bilateral cooperation based--as they say--on a natural alliance. The imposition of what are in fact bloc approaches obviously makes the position of the great majority of the Group of 77 countries more difficult, which on the basis of nonalinement advocates constructive global talks between the developed and developing countries on solving the international economic problems on a universal, that is, mutually acceptable basis.

For this reason the ministers of the Group of 77 countries have a great responsibility to achieve a victory in New York in the coming days on a coordinated and nonalined platform which should make possible a constructive and, what is even more important, a fruitful dialog between the developed and the developing countries. Such a platform, adopted at the meetings of nonalined countries and also adopted at the sixth and the seventh special session of the UN General Assembly by both the developed countries of the East and the West, basically reject every bloc approach and provides the basis and guidelines for a common search for universal and constructive solutions of the current deep crisis of international economic relations.

FEC ISSUES STATEMENT PRAISING ZIMBABWE ELECTION RESULTS

LD072301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's regular press conference the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs acquainted journalists with a statement of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] on the occasion of the election victory of the people of Zimbabwe. The statement says:

Yugoslavia welcomes the great electoral victory by means of which the people of Zimbabwe have confirmed the fruits of their heroic struggle lasting many years. The FEC has also received with great pleasure the news that Robert Mugabe has gained the mandate for the composition of the first national African Government of Zimbabwe on the basis of the impressive electoral majority realized by his ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] party.

This gives us the firm hope that this final stage of gaining independence and of forming the first independent and sovereign republic of Zimbabwe will also take place in an atmosphere of peace and the consistent implementation of all provisions of the London agreement. The FEC welcomes the coalition which has been announced between the political forces of ZANU and ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union], united in the course of the liberation struggle, in the belief that it will contribute to a national renewal on a broad democratic basis. This will lead to the final liquidation of colonialism and racism in Zimbabwe and the establishment of a just sociopolitical order worthy of man and equal for all.

Yugoslavia will support and welcome the republic of Zimbabwe joining the United Nations and the nonalinement movement, in which the Patriotic Front has been accepted as a full member up to now. The existence of an independent and nonalined Zimbabwe will make an essential contribution to the stability of this region and of Africa as a whole. This will be a positive contribution to strengthening the security of the nations and countries in the crisis area of southern Africa, as well as a stimulus to achieving a just solution to the question of Namibia.

The nations of Yugoslavia have wholeheartedly assisted the just liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, considering it to be an integral part of the struggle for peace, security and general progress in the world. We are convinced that the firm links of friendship and cooperation established between our peoples will be strengthened even more in the future and developed comprehensively.

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR NEW YORK MEETING OF GROUP OF 77

LD101216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for New York today to attend the Group of 77 ministerial meeting. Vrhovec was seen off at Zagreb airport by Ljubo Majeric, member of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council.

Arrival in New York

LD111004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0914 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] United Nations, March 11 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec last night arrived in New York to attend a "77-nation group" ministerial session which opens today in the U.N. headquarters.

The foreign ministers are to consider and adopt the developing countries' platform for preparations of global negotiations with the industrially developed; and measures for the promotion of cooperation among developing countries on the principle of self-reliance. The committee was headed by Bogdan Crnobrnja, chairman of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Committee for International Economic Relations who will attend this meeting at the invitation of the chairman of the "Group 77" ministerial session.

At its last year's regular session, the U.N. General Assembly adopted the initiative of the sixth nonaligned summit and decided that a new round of global negotiations between the developing and developed countries be opened at a General Assembly special session in late August this year.

PRC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH SLOVENIA

AU110545 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 3 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Melena Kos report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, 2 March--A delegation of the Sichuan Province of the PRC led by Zheng Hengkang, deputy chairman of the Sichuan managing committee for export and import, had talks in Ljubljana today with representatives of the Ljubljana City Assembly and the Economic Chamber for the Ljubljana region. The Chinese delegation is actually an advance party of the main delegation which will be headed by Lu Dong, chairman of the Sichuan People's Council. The talks were also attended by representatives of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Economic Chamber of Slovenia.

The delegation had talks with several Slovene work organizations and showed interest in cooperation in the leather industry, the woodworking industry, the textile industry and in the field of medicine. It is expected that a cooperation agreement will be signed soon between the Tomos factory of Koper and the Jialing factory of Chongqing. Cooperation in the field of culture, physical culture and tourism was also discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON DISAPPEARANCE OF WORKERS IN IRAQ

LD071553 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Asked at the regular press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs about the Yugoslav citizens taken hostage by the so-called "Kurdistan Patriotic Union," the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs replied:

"We are concerned at the disappearance of two of our citizens, employees of Geotehnika in Zagreb, who were working in Iraq. At the beginning of February they left for work and did not return. We still do not have any reliable facts about the causes of their disappearance, but in view of some indications we fear that they have been kidnaped by a group calling itself the 'Kurdistan Patriotic Union.' We are doing everything to gain full knowledge about this unpleasant event and to insure the return of the Yugoslav citizens."

FEC DISCUSSES DRAFT ENERGY ECONOMIZATION PROGRAM

LD101640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At its session today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] discussed a draft program of energy economy, rationalization and substitution.

As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the FEC asked the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry and the Federal Institute for Social Planning--proposers of the draft program--to prepare specific proposals, in cooperation with the competent federal organs, which could be started as soon as possible. At the same time the FEC concluded that on the basis of interdepartmental coordination and in cooperation with the republics and provinces, the basis for working out a complex long-term energy economy, rationalization and substitution program in the country should be prepared by 15 April this year. The program would be binding on all consumers of energy in the country and represent the basis for a social agreement on Yugoslavia's long-term energy policy.

The Federal Secretariat for Market and General Economic Affairs has been asked to prepare an agreement or some other solution so that the supply of oil derivatives to the market can be equitably distributed.

The FEC was also informed today about consultations which are taking place with republican and provincial executive councils on proposals to change the temporary projected balance of payments of Yugoslavia and the balance of payments of the republics and provinces for this year, and agreed that it would inform the SFRY Assembly about this act of cooperation.

CTUY PRESIDIUM SESSION ANALYZES RISING COSTS, PRICES

LD101938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Together with other political and self-management subjects of our society, the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] must work for consistent respect for agreed measures of economic policy. Stabilization, it was said at the session of the Presidium of the CTUY Council, cannot be attained merely with principled support but through concrete actions in all environments and at all levels of work and political activity. In examining the current problem of prices, cost of living and standard of living of the working people, the Presidium came to the view that in most cases constant price increases were a cover-up for inactivity, double and unused capacities, and for excessive investments and those investments which had come to nothing. Excessive and unwarranted price increases belittle the efforts of those parts of our working class which fight for higher income by increasing production and productivity. However, as Sefcet Jasari said in his introductory report, the struggle against idelness is lost in this way.

It was stressed at the session that the CTUY must work for the earliest implementation of the conditions in which the law on the foundations of the prices system can be applied so that a greater influence of associated labor can be insured in this area. Income-based links are required and so is the sorting out of relations through social accords and self-management agreements, provided they are really abided by. Their violation is one of the basic reasons for instability in the price area and so it has become necessary to sharpen responsibility which will not be restricted to announcements that what had been agreed to is not being carried out and to identify all those who behave in this way.

There are a great many things in the price area which are still unclear and for this reason the task of the trade unions will be a difficult one. Attention was drawn to this by Mika Spiljak, who stressed that one should not get the impression that stabilization in this and all other areas can be attained quickly and easily. The law on the foundations of the price system provides a reply to many questions but some relations in price formation are embedded to such an extent that it will be difficult to overcome them.

For instance, how can we decide about price increases when very little is known about the structure or cost price of individual products? There are other, similar cases which mean that a great deal of patient work and research will be required to carry out the stipulations of the law. Perhaps the key question in this matter is how to coordinate supply and demand, because it is obvious that there are no goods that our domestic market cannot swallow up. Giving out details about retail price increases, which during the first 2 months of this year were up 6.1 percent over the end of the last year, while the cost of living was up as much as 8.3 percent, Sefcet Jasari wondered whether this percentage was genuine. What happens is that many established products are given a new name and sold as a new, of course at a new, higher price. Category C goods are sold as prime quality goods and the like, not to mention the monopoly position gained by some branches of industry a few years ago and now continually and unjustifiably maintained. Hence, Spiljak's warning that the trade unions alone cannot do a great deal sounds very logical, although they could have done more if some questions had been discussed earlier on.

1980 DEFENSE EXERCISE BEGINS IN MACEDONIA

LD092354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Skopje--Preparations for this year's "All in Defense and Protection 1980 Action", a review of the readiness and unity of this republic's working people and citizens under exceptional circumstances, have started in Macedonia. This demonstration, whose exercises will be carried out in the course of the year, is being organized by the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference, in cooperation with several republican organs from the area of defense and protection.

The basic focus of the action is aimed at the further socialization and linking of all-people's defense and social self-protection as integral functions of our socialist self-management society. Above all, the action will be sociopolitical in nature. Apart from strengthening the moral and political values and consciousness of working people and citizens in this republic, it should contribute to the further deepening of defense and self-protection capabilities and possibilities.

All local communities, as well as organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical and other organizations and societies and self-management interest communities throughout the republic will be involved in this exercise.

Last year's 2-day closing activities of the most various defense and self-protection in Macedonia in the "All in Defense and Protection 1979 Action" were judged very successful. More than 1.2 million persons took part in this action. Particularly favorably assessed were the activities of civil protection units throughout the communes of the republic. A big contribution was also made by territorial defense units and the other structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection. A mass character was manifested and the action was, in the real sense of the word, a review of readiness and unity.

SERBIAN DEFENSE COMMISSION DISCUSSES READINESS, PREPARATION

LD101608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Commission for National Defense of all the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia today discussed the report of the main inspectorate of the federation Secretariat for National Defense on defense preparations in the area of the Socialist Republic of Serbia proper.

It was noted that significant results have been achieved in all spheres of defense organization, that the concept of all-people's defense is being realized more successfully in practice and that a high level of socialization of defense has been achieved.

Questions of defense have become part of the everyday concern and activities of all working people and citizens, basic organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical organizations and communities. In this way, it was said, a high degree of readiness and training of society for the country's defense and security has been achieved. The commission concluded that all delegates of the chambers of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Assembly should be acquainted with this report.

SARAJEVO CONFERENCE: SECURITY, DEFENSE IN REPUBLIC 'VERY GOOD'

LD101914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--The security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina is very good and the public order and peace situation is favorable. This was said at today's session of the section for social self-protection of the SAWP republican conference, which adopted reports on the work of the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and on the internal affairs situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina last year.

In their work the internal affairs organs and their ices acted as an integral part of, and as expert organs in, the system of social sel protection and they linked and coordinated their activity with the activity of other protagonists in this field.

Proceeding from its assessment of the security situation the secretariat efficiently developed the activity of the state and public security services in opposing all forms of activity of the internal and outside enemy, criminals and of other socially harmful activity, and especially in frustrating mutual links between internal enemies and their collusion with extremist fascist emigration and foreign intelligence services. In this connection it gave priority to the commitment of the services to the most topical security tasks and in this connection strengthened the mobility and efficiency of the security services. The secretariat took measures within the orbit of its competence to carry out the tasks in the field of defense preparations, especially preparations concerning the combat readiness of police units, active reserve teams and of special units so they could quickly and efficiently carry out the tasks in a possible exceptional or other complex security situations.

CROATIAN LEAGUE PRESIDIUM ANALYZES DEFENSE, PROTECTION

LD102215 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] At its session today the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia discussed the questions which characterize the current political situation in the republic and questions concerning the functioning and further development of our defense and protection system.

On the basis of the analysis of the situation it was assessed that the deterioration in the world situation and in international relations and certain economic difficulties in our country have not had an adverse effect on the very good political situation in Croatia. During the past period the unity of our nations and nationalities has become even stronger and their orientation for an independent and nonalined foreign policy and for the further development of socialist social relations in our country has become even more pronounced.

The all-people's defense and social self-protection system is increasingly asserting its value with every passing day, especially by its development and activity in the basic cells of our society, in local communities, in basic organizations of associated labor and in municipalities. In these areas all-people's defense and social self-protection must continue to be developed as an integral part of the political system of socialist self-management and as a right and obligation of all working people and citizens. For this reason the Presidium adopted a few decisions which channel the political activity of the League of Communists into essential questions of the further improvement and development of the defense and protection capabilities of our society. In the continuation of the session the Presidium discussed the preparations for the next session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia convened for 18 March. At this session the Central Committee will discuss topical ideopolitical questions of the implementation of Comrade Tito's idea on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility. The introductory report will be read by Branko Puharic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP VIEWS RELATIONS WITH RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

AU102220 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[F. Nikocevic report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 6 March--Important experiences have been gained and important results achieved in the implementation of society's policy toward religion and the activity of religious communities and in solving concrete questions in the sphere of its relations with the religious communities in Bosnia-Hercegovina. This appraisal was made today at the session of the coordination committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference for questions of religion and activities of religious communities.

The activity of the Socialist Alliance and other subjective factors to insure the necessary conditions for implementing that policy in this sphere that has been codified in the constitutional and other legal provisions represents a component part of the entire struggle of the organized socialist forces headed by the League of Communists to realize the self-managing rights, duties and responsibilities of the working people and citizens in their performance of social functions and tasks regardless of their religious beliefs and different views on the world.

This practice of sociopolitical activity has had a significant effect among other things also on preventing occurrences of clericalism and, in general, of politicization of the activities of religious communities as well as on overcoming the sectarian behavior and liberalistic attitudes of the individuals toward religious communities and their activities. All this has considerably affected and continues to affect the positive attitude of a majority of clergymen and their orientation toward seeking solutions for all problems in the appropriate institutions of the society on the basis of the Constitution and laws.

However, as it was pointed out at today's session, some individual clergymen fail to show sufficient readiness for the development of relations on the basis of the platform that has been determined by our society as the basis and framework for the development of relations with religious communities as a whole.

PUBLICATION OF TITO'S EARLY WORKS ANNOUNCED

LD081701 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 8, (TANJUG)--The first ten volumes of President Tito's collected works which are being published by KOMUNIST have just come out of print.

Their 3,500 pages deal with the period until 1942. Activities on the compiling and publishing of President Tito's works began in 1972, following a decision adopted by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency prior to the president's eightieth birthday.

The scholar's endeavours to focus their st[illegible]ies especially on the early period of Tito's creativity have succeeded in bringing to [illegible] new facts on his revolutionary activities. About 80 of Tito's works have been discov[illegible]d, which originated in the period after his return from the October revolution to 1928, when he was sentenced to six years of imprisonment after the famous trial in 1928. By 1929, Tito had been in prison about ten times, including the imprisonments in Petrovaradin in 1914, in Russia and later in Yugoslavia.

Especially interesting in the period from 1936 to 1940 are Tito's articles and other texts related to the conflict with the Comintern. This period is designated by some scholars "as a crisis in the Yugoslav Communist Party's position in the Comintern." The crisis emerged in mid-1937 and lasted nearly until the end of 1938. Many letters and reports by Tito to Dimitrov, and several Yugoslav communists have been collected.

Searching for Tito's articles, scholars have found out that in his party work, correspondence and articles, Tito used about 20 pseudonyms including "Zagorac" and "Georgievitch" which he used in 1927 and 1938. The pseudonym "Tito" first appeared on a document dated August 2, 1934, which Josip Broz wrote as soon as he arrived in Vienna after serving a prison sentence.

Scholars searched for all of Tito's works written when he was supreme commander of the National Liberation Army, secretary-general of the party and president of the national committee. From this period, numerous texts and letters written to the most prominent leaders of the anti-Hitler coalition have been gathered, including some not well-known press interviews towards the end of the war.

The scholars are also counting on including in the collected works a major part of so far unpublished works by President Tito from the post-war period. These manuscripts explain, among other things, how and when Josip Broz met the people who later become his closest associates.

LJUBICIC PRESENTS BIRTHDAY AWARD TO ARMY COMMANDER

LD061616 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A celebration was held in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Col Gen Franc Tavcar, commander of the Ljubljana Army District and People's Hero of Yugoslavia. Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, presented Colonel General Tavcar with the Order of the Republic with gold wreath, conferred on him by President Tito for his long revolutionary work and exceptional merit in the field of public work with which he is contributing to the country's general progress.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH AUSTRIA--Belgrade--Yugoslav-Austrian consultations on the promotion of economic cooperation between the border areas of the two countries are due to begin in Vienna tomorrow. A Yugoslav delegation of experts, led by Vinko Mir, assistant federal secretary of foreign trade, left for Vienna today. The delegation will discuss with representatives of the Austrian Ministry of Trade and Industry matters which are important for good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the two countries. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD]